

## **ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE**

A planar E-inverted antenna comprises a signal line connecting to a signal source for feeding a voltage signal; first and second short-circuit ends respectively connecting to a grounding area for outputting the voltage signal to the grounding area; and a radio-frequency area, being supported over the grounding area by means of the first and second short-circuit ends. The radio-frequency area and the grounding area have approximately a same length so that a signal is corresponded in radio-frequency to the length of the radio-frequency area and an electromagnetic wave of the corresponding frequency is received from the outside, the corresponded signal traveling to the grounding area via the short-circuit ends.

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